

A new species of the genus *Dexipeus* Pascoe, 1885 (Coleoptera, Curculionidae) from the Philippines

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A new species, *Dexipeus krasilnikovi* sp. nov. from Luzon (Philippines) is described and illustrated. This new species is very similar to *D. uenoi* Morimoto, 1978 but differs in the less coarsely punctate pronotum, with the apical constriction, without middle carina, and the rostrum distinctly longer than the pronotum. A key and distribution map for species of the genus *Dexipeus* are given. It is the first record of the genus *Dexipeus* from the Philippines.

Key words: Curculionoidea, Dryophthorinae, Strombocerini, Luzon.

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INTRODUCTION

The tribe Strombocerini is presented by 46 described species from 12 genera from the Oriental Region (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; Grebennikov, 2018a, 2018b, 2018c; Legalov, 2019, 2020b, 2021a, 2021b). The genus *Dexipeus* Pascoe, 1885 differs from other genera in the linear eyes narrowly separated ventrally, 6-segmented funicle and obliquely truncate antennal club (Morimoto, 1978). This genus includes three described species, *D. fumosus* Pascoe, 1885 from Java and *D. costatus* from Sumatra, Indonesia (Pascoe, 1885), and *D. uenoi* Morimoto, 1978 is from Okinawa, Japan (Morimoto, 1978) and the new species from the Philippines.

In this paper, the new species of the genus *Dexipeus* from Luzon is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Type specimen is kept in the ISEA = Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals (Russia: Novosibirsk). Descriptions, body measurements, and photographs, were prepared using the Zeiss Stemi 2000-C dissecting stereomicroscope. The terminology of the weevil body structure is according to Lawrence et al. (2010). The systematics of studied taxa are based on the works of Grebennikov (2018a) and Legalov (2020a).

RESULTS

Genus *Dexipeus* Pascoe, 1885

Dexipeus krasilnikovi sp. nov. (Fig. 1)

Type material: Holotype. Male (ISEA), North Luzon, Ifugao, Banaue, X.2016.

Paratypes. Female (ISEA), idem, IV.2016; male (ISEA), North Luzon, Ifugao, Hungduan, III.2018; female (ISEA), North Luzon, Mt. Province, Bontoc, I.2014; male (ISEA), idem, IX.2014; female (ISEA), idem, I.2015; female (ISEA), idem, I.2018; female (ISEA), idem, II.2018.

Description. Male. Body black, with matted pubescence. Antennae, apex of tibiae and tarsi reddish-brown. Head subconical. Mandibles small. Rostrum long, weakly longer than pronotum, about 4.0 times as long as wide at apex and at midlength, about 3.6 times as long as wide at base, distinctly curved, densely punctate. Apex of rostrum finely punctate. Eyes large, linear, not protruding from contour of head, narrowly separated ventrally. Forehead flat, about 0.5 times as long as rostrum base width. Antennal scrobes directed ventrally to base of rostrum. Antennae inserted near middle of rostrum. Scape long, 4.6 times as long as wide in apex, not reaching eye. Funicle 6-segmented. Antennomeres 2 and 3 subconical. Antennomere 2 about 1.7 times as long as wide in apex, 0.3 times as long as scape. Antennomere 3 0.9 times as long as wide in apex, 0.5 times as long as and slightly narrower than antennomere 2. Antennomeres 4-7 wide-conical. Antennomere 4 0.5 times as long as wide in apex, 0.6 times as long as and 1.1 times as wide as antennomere 3. Antennomere 5 0.4 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as wide as and slightly wider than antennomere 4. Antennomere 6 0.3 times as long as wide, 0.8 times as long as and slightly wider than antennomere 5. Antennomere 7 0.3 times as long as wide, equal in length and 1.1 times 1.2 times as wide as antennomere 6. Antennal club compact, obliquely truncate, about 1.7 times as long as wide, about 0.8 times as long as

antennomeres 2-7 combined, with tomentose apex. Pronotum campanulate, with apical constriction, 1.5 times as long as wide at apex, about 1.1 times as long as wide at midlength, about 1.2 times as long as wide at pronotal base. Pronotal disk weakly convex dorsally, coarsely punctate, without carina in middle. Intervals between points smaller than their diameter. Sides weakly narrowed from apical third towards base. Maximum width in middle. Base of pronotum slightly narrower than base of elytra. Scutellum small, triangular. Elytra almost subparallel, at base 2.0 times as long as wide, at midlength about 1.4 times as long as wide, at apical fourth 2.1-2.2 times as long as wide, 1.9-2.0 times as long as pronotum. Humeri weakly flattened. Elytral striae distinct, with large punctation. Stria 9 short, fused with stria 10 at level of metacoxae. Interstriae convex, narrow, 0.5-0.8 times as narrow as striae, pilose. Odd interstriae with fully matted pubescence. Prosternum punctate, with weak rostral channel, without postocular lobes. Precoxal portion of prosternum slightly longer than procoxal cavity. Postcoxal portion of prosternum short. Procoxal cavities contiguous. Mesocoxal cavities narrowly separated. Metanepisternum absent. Metaventricle about 2.5 times as long as length of metacoxa, flattened, punctate. Abdomen weakly convex ventrally, punctate. Ventricle 1 1.5 times as long as length of metacoxa. Ventricle 2 about 0.8 times as long as ventrite 1. Ventricle 3 0.5 times as long as ventrite 2. Ventricle 4 shorter than ventrite 3. Ventricle 5 about 1.2 times as long as ventrite 4, densely punctate. Pygidium impressed in middle. Procoxae subconical. Mesocoxae spherical, narrowly separated. Metacoxae transverse. Femora slightly thickened, without tooth. Metafemora not extending beyond apex of abdomen. Tibiae weakly curved, with large uncus. Tarsi long. Tarsomeres 1-3 conical, with erect setae ventrally. Tarsomere 5 elongate. Tarsal claws free, divergent. Total body length (without rostrum) 3.4-3.8 mm. Length of rostrum 0.9-1.0 mm.

Female. Rostrum 3.9-4.0 times as long as wide at apex, 4.1-4.2 times as long as wide at midlength, about 3.6 times as long as wide at base. Pronotum 1.2 times as long as wide at apex, about 0.9 times

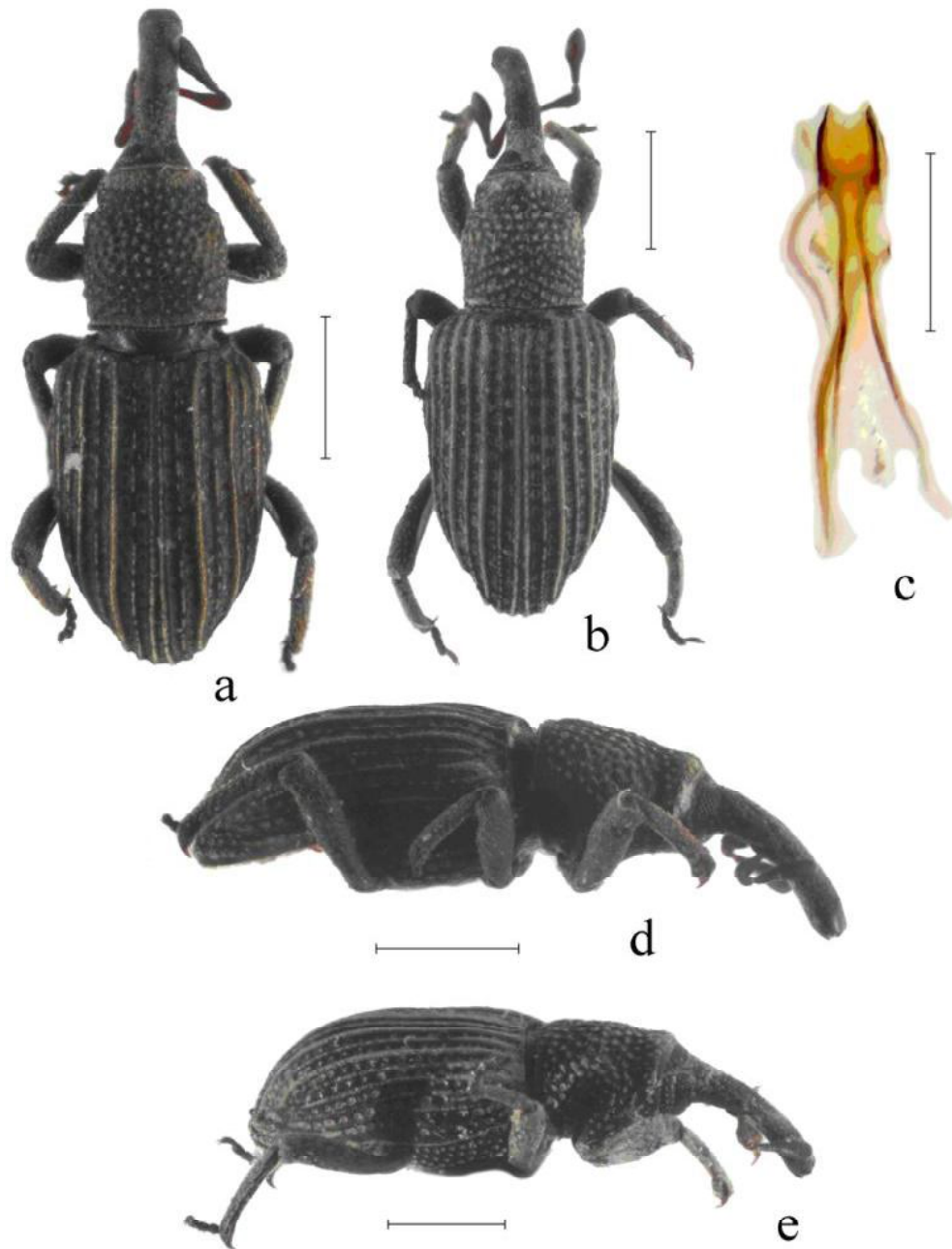


Fig. 1. *Dexipeus krasilnikovi* sp. nov.: a – holotype, male, habitus, dorsally, b – paratype, female, habitus, dorsally, c – holotype, aedeagus and tegmen, dorsally, d – holotype, male, habitus, laterally, e – paratype, female, habitus, laterally. Scale bar for a, b, d, e = 1.0 mm, for c = 0.5 mm.



Fig. 2. Distribution of the genus *Dexipeus*: star – *D. uenoi*, rhombus – *D. fumosus*, octagon – *D. krasilnikovi* sp. nov., square – *D. costatus*.

as long as wide at midlength and at pronotal base. Elytra at base 1.8 times as long as wide, at midlength about 1.6-1.7 times as long as wide, at apical fourth about 2.2 times as long as wide, about 2.7 times as long as pronotum. Androminal ventrites 1 and 2 more convex. Total body length (without rostrum) 3.7-4.1 mm. Length of rostrum 1.0-1.1 mm.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *D. uenoi* from Okinawa but differs in the less coarsely

punctate pronotum, with the apical constriction, without middle carina, and the rostrum distinctly longer than the pronotum.

Etymology. The species is named in honor of Vladislav A. Krasilnikov (Mariinsky Posad, Russia).

Distribution. Philippines: Luzon (fig. 2).

Key to species of the genus *Dexipeus*

1. Odd elytral interstriae with fully matted pubescence.....2
- Punctuation on all elytral interstriae with white pubescence.....3
2. Pronotum coarsely punctate, subcylindrical, with middle carina. Rostrum subequal to pronotum.
.....*D. uenoi*
- Pronotum less coarsely punctate, with apical constriction, without middle carina. Rostrum distinctly longer than pronotum.....*D. krasilnikovi* sp. nov.
3. Pronotum finely punctate, with subparallel sides.....*D. costatus*
- Pronotum coarsely punctate, with weakly rounded sides.....*D. fumosus*

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